

REPORT

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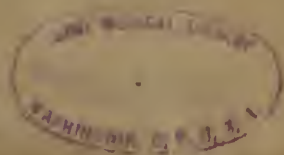
Danvers, Mass.
HEALTH COMMITTEE

OF DANVERS,

ON CANINE MADNESS.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE TOWN.

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REPORT.

The Health Committee feel called upon in the present excited state of the community, on the subject of Mad Dogs, to offer for the consideration of the inhabitants, in Town Meeting assembled, the following report.

The safety of the citizens when exposed to dangerous maladies, from sources of rare occurrence, like that from Hydrophobia, or canine madness depends in some measure, on the knowledge of the nature of the disease, as it manifests itself in the location of its origin, or in the subjects in which it originates, or shows its earliest ravages.

Canine madness has been generally believed to appear, as an original affection, only in the canine or dog family, which includes wolves and foxes. But cats in the opinion of some writers, may be added to the catalogue. It is generally, if not always communicated to the human species, and domestic animals of other kinds, by the bite of dogs or cats. No fatal case of hydrophobia is on record, where one human being has communicated it to another. Its virulence at least, like that of the small pox, when transmitted through the cow, seems to be modified and diminished when communicated through other animals. As by far the greatest number of cases arise from the bite of dogs, a knowledge of the signs of the disease in and its effects on the behavior of that animal, becomes highly important to the community inasmuch as those who may be thus duly apprised of the danger will be most likely to escape it. The following extract from Thacher, on Hydrophobia, gives what should be known by every man on this subject :

This malady is at certain seasons epidemical, when its melancholy ravages are widely extended, though in general, it originates from the contagious saliva communicated from one animal to another by means of a bite. The symptoms of the disorder in dogs, and all other animals, commence sometimes in ten or twelve days, but more commonly between three and eight weeks, though in some instances, not till eight months after having re-

ceived the bite ; and they seldom survive longer than from three to seven days, after the first symptom has appeared. The varieties in the disease are numerous, and it is difficult to say, what is the first symptom that appears ; but the following is a concise and accurate summary, according to the observations of the latest writers. Several days previous to the invasion of the disorder, the dog is observed to manifest a change in his natural manners ; he grows dull and heavy, and shows an equal indifference to his master and his usual meat and drink. He becomes solitary, and endeavours to hide himself, does not bark as usual, but makes a murmuring noise, is peevish and easily offended. His ears and head hang down, and he walks as if overpowered with sleep, but in this stage he remembers and respects his master. A disposition to quarrel with all other dogs, is manifested early in the disease. After these symptoms the dog begins to pant, he breathes thick and heavy, hangs out his tongue to discharge a quantity of froth from his mouth, which he keeps perpetually open ; sometimes he walks slowly as if half asleep, and then suddenly runs, but not always directly forward. At length, he forgets his master and will bite him if opportunity offers ; his eyes look dispirited, dull, and full of tears and red ; his bark is hollow and hoarse, and his tongue of lead color. His recollection of persons being nearly obliterated, he strays from home, and follows any path or road he happens to meet. but seemingly without purport or design. In this state, he only bites or snaps at such animals as come in his way, giving apparently but little attention to external objects, so that it is easy to avoid him. If he be confined in this advanced stage of the disease, he bites and gnaws at every thing near him, is furious for a moment when approached ; and his chops are covered with tough frothy saliva. He now grows faint, thin and weak, often falls down, again rises attempts to fly at every thing, and soon grows furious. This second stage seldom continues thirty hours, death by that time putting an end to the disease. A bite received at this period, is accounted the most dangerous.

There is a certain peculiarity in the manner of the dog ; some strange departure from his usual habits ; and this peculiarity cannot be laid too much stress on ; for it is almost invariable and a never-failing criterion of the complaint. In a very great number instances, the peculiarity consists in a disposition to pick up straws

bits of paper, rags, thread, or the small objects that may lie on the floor; and this is industriously persisted in, till the floor or carpet is actually cleared of every small object; this peculiar characteristic is very common in small dogs: others again show an early peculiarity, by licking the parts of another dog or cat. Some dogs early in the disease will eat their own excrements, and lap their own urine; this is by no means uncommon and is a very strong sign of madness; an early antipathy to dogs and cats is very commonly observed, but particularly to cats. This is almost invariable: the progress of their irritability, is often very clear; the cats are the first objects of their anger, next, strange dogs; as the disease advances they do not spare the dogs they are domesticated with, and lastly, the persons around; but, except in a moment of irritability, they seldom absolutely attack any human person. The irritability, that induces them to bite, is very strong but devoid of wildness. It is more like the peevishness of a child than any fury. We speak of domesticated dogs. In them, in a majority of instances, the same gentleness, attachment and obedience are observed during the first days of the disease; but a stick held even in this stage, is sure to excite his anger to a violent degree, even against those he is the most fond of. This is a very strong symptom, and almost a certain criterion. In most cases there is a very treacherous disposition observed. A dog laboring under rabies, if called, comes, wags his tail, and shows every mark of fondness; permits himself to be noticed, and seems pleased with attention; but on a sudden he turns and snaps. It is not every dog that makes any noise under rabies. Some have a violent inflammation of the mouth and throat, producing a total inability to bark; this by sportsmen is termed dumb madness; but where any noise is made, which occurs in two thirds of the cases that happen, this very noise forms the truest character of the disease, and affords a mark subject to the fewest varieties. It consists in a very remarkable short howl, or lengthened bark, for it partakes of both, and is so totally unlike any thing besides, that when once heard, it can never be forgotten or mistaken. It is commonly made with the head held up in the air. There is great distress apparent in the countenance, with a quick, anxious look; the eyes are always red, frequently so inflamed as to produce matter; and the sight in some instances becomes deceptive, and they snap at objects, they fancy they perceive. In most, there is a re-

markable tendency to carry straw about in their mouths and scratch it up under their bellies into heaps. Gnawing is almost invariable with them ; boards, chains, the vessel that holds their food or water is gnawed or taken up and chewed to pieces. In many, the attempt to escape is very great. This anxiety to escape is a very remarkable trait in the disease. It is not the effect of delirium, as is supposed, nor of pain : on the contrary, when a dog has escaped he commonly turns home again, unless worried and hunted. But it is, as it were, a peculiar anxiety to propagate the disease ; for he travels, industriously seeking objects to bite. Horses, cows, and sheep, but peculiarly dogs, he anxiously seeks ; much less frequently does he attack human persons. It is said that a rabid dog will not turn out of his road to bite ; but this can only apply to the last stages of the disease ; for in the middle stage, which is when the mischievous propensity is the strongest, and when the dog is strong and active, he is industrious in seeking objects ; in fact, it is his sole pursuit. In no instance is there any aversion to water, but on the contrary, the fever accompany the disease makes the dogs very dry, and they are continually lapping, though in some instances they are unable to swallow. The complaint is generally accompanied with costiveness, and there is evident marks of pain and uneasiness in the bowels in almost every instance. It is this inflammatory affection of the bowels that makes many of them paralytic, and falter behind. We have seen some, from this same cause, have a tendency to sit upright on the rump. We have dissected carefully nearly an hundred cases, in every variety of the disease, and some appearances have been found common to all. More or less, every instance shews inflammation of the stomach and bowels together with the lungs. But these are by no means in equal degrees. In those cases where there are much restlessness, quickness, violent panting and much mischievous tendency with almost incessant howling, the inflammation of the lungs is found to be excessive : and the bowels though never without some inflammation, are found less so. But when there is more mildness when the dog appears affected in his loins, when he eats much straw, dirt, or unusual substances, and frequently brings up what he has taken down, then, on dissection it will be found that the stomach and bowels are principally inflamed. In what is termed dumb madness, the stomach and bowels are the organs that suffer

most; but to this is added a peculiar affection of the throat and mouth. In some the throat alone is affected, producing a difficulty of swallowing, add a very odd, deep choaking noise; in others the whole mouth is effected, the tongue is inflamed to the end, nearly black. The jaw drops and slaver runs fast from the mouth, and there seems almost a total paralysis of the parts. There is seldom much mischievous tendency in this variety of the disease.

On the contrary, some are to the full, as mild and as tractable as at any other time; and show not the smallest disposition to bite throughout.

"In the wild kind there is a very slight redness in the vessels of the brain. In almost every instance the stomach is filled with the most unusual substances; stones, straw, coal, wood, and whatever can be got at. It is a remarkable fact, but it has occurred to us so often that we are positive as to its existence, that if, in the progress of the complaint, any very great violence is offered to the animal, the disease seems arrested, and he lives many more days than he otherwise would do, judging from analogy.

"The duration of the complaint is various, it seldom destroys before the third day, and few survive beyond the seventh. The average number die on the fourth, or fifth, from the appearance of the disease."

It has been alleged by some writers, that a loss of appetite, is one of the first symptoms of madness in dogs, but this circumstance is not to be regarded as correct, for instances have occurred of dogs, far from exhibiting any appearance of illness, treacherously fawning upon persons, and turning from eating their food at the moment the fatal bite was given. In the *Medical and Surgical Journal of Edinburgh* for 1809, an instance is related of a dog which gave a fatal bite, and yet the animal for ten days after he had bitten the person, hunted and fed and drank as usual, visiting houses where there were children without biting or any way manifesting his illness. A similar case may be found in the *Medical Repository*, of a boy, who received the fatal poison by a bite from a dog in apparent health, while he was teaching him to fetch and carry. Other cases are recorded of the disease being received by persons suffering their sores to be licked by dogs, in whom no signs of indisposition were observable.

In the opinion of Dr. Mease, a certain sign of madness is that of the dog affected, being avoided by all others. This circum-

stance may however be deemed questionable as it receives no confirmation from later observers :

But the fact should be held constantly in recollection, that the fatal effects of this dreadful poison may result from the bite of a dog given many days before he discovers a single symptom of indisposition. During a season of the prevalence of rabies, whenever a dog looks dull and shows an aversion to food, and a departure from his usual habits, and an uncommon disposition to quarrel with dogs, danger is to be apprehended, and the animal should be properly secured as soon as it can with safety be affected.

“Dr. Bardsley says that the disease in dogs always shows itself in five or six weeks.” We have quoted the foregoing sentence to show the length of time which from such good authority, is asserted to intervene between the bite and the disease thereby induced in dogs. In the human species, however, the time that elapses between the infliction of the poison, and the attack of the consequent disease, varies much more considerably.

“Dr. Hamilton, after a laborous research fixes the tenth day as the earliest period at which the disease has appeared, and nineteen months is the latest. Between these periods the times of attack were very various.

Of 131 cases,	17	were seized before the 30th. day,
	63	between 30 and 59
	23	from 60 to 90
	9	from 90 to 120
	2	at 5 months and 11 days,
	1	at 6 months,
	1	at 7 months,
	2	at 8 months,
	1	between 8 and 9 months,
	2	at 9 months.
	1	at 11 months,
	1	at 14 months,
	2	at 18 months,
	1	at 19 months.

Amidst the horrors experienced during a period of suspense after having received a bite, there is a source from which the sufferer may derive considerations of a soothing and consolatory nature. Numerous writers of the most established credit, have recorded, and the intelligence of Dr. Mease verifies the position, that a large proportion of persons bitten by dogs actually mad, are never affected by the disease, which sometimes arises from a bite, even though they dispense with preventive remedies. The celebrated Cocchi, relates, “that among several persons bitten at the same time, some died notwithstanding the most noted methods of cure had been used : and that others again remained perfectly well, al-

though they underwent no manner of treatment." "Dr. Vaughan, (Cases and Observations on Hydrophobia,) informs us that between twenty and thirty persons, which were bitten by the dog which gave the fatal wound to the boy whose case he relates, not one felt the least ill effects except himself." Mr John Hunter declares from his own knowledge, that there were twenty-one persons bitten by the same dog ; nothing was done for any of them, and only one was taken ill. On another occasion related by Dr. Houlstons, (Con. Med. Journal. vol. vi.) one only out of nine received the infection. Indeed we have an instance recorded of one, who appeared to be unsusceptible of the infection. "I once knew a footman," says Dr. James, "who was three times bitten by dogs manifestly mad, in as much, that several animals bitten by the same dogs, near the same hour, contracted the distemper and died. This fellow could not be persuaded to do the least thing by way of precaution, and yet never had the least tendency to hydrophobia." When the part of the body bitten is covered with cloths, boots, or shoes, the saliva is often wiped from the teeth before it can reach the flesh, and of course the poison is not communicated ; or the part bitten, or the constitution may be at the moment unsusceptible of the poison. It is also to be remarked, that every dog that bites, is not to be considered as actually affected with madness. When one of these animals is observed to labor under indisposition, he becomes suspected and is soon hooted and provoked till his resentment is excited and a bite is given. This affords occasion for the administration of empirical remedies, a favorite nostrum which is said never to have failed, is exhibited, the patient happily survives and escapes an attack of the hydrophobia ; the remedy is of course extolled, and its reputation established ; whereas, on strict inquiry, it is found undeserving of the least consideration.

It is from similar occurrences, that such numerous pretended remedies are imposed upon the credulity of mankind, and which with their authors acquire unmerited reputation. Dogs and other animals are vastly more susceptible of the infection than the human species.

The ravages made by rabid animals among the brute species, are often extremely alarming, and at some periods, so extensive, as to deprive our farmers of a considerable portion of their most valuable live stock. Animals are, in general, more susceptible of

this infection than the human species, and it is with them equally fatal in its consequences. Preventive means may have succeeded in some instances, but no remedy, it is presumed, has ever effected a radical cure of the genuine disease.

The period of attack is variable ; but it is seldom earlier than ten, nor protracted beyond thirty or forty days after the bite has been inflicted. There were six cows bitten, not long since, belonging to a gentleman of Dedham, all of which were seized with the fatal disease, within twenty-four hours after the accident. All domestic animals, as horses, horned cattle, swine and sheep, with the feathered tribe, are the subjects of this malady in consequence of a bite from rabid animals. Whether every creature laboring under the infection, is capable of infecting others, or whether there is any race of animals exempted from its effects, we are unable to determine. The symptoms which distinguish this terrible disease are various, but there is constantly a remarkable departure from the natural manners and habits of the animal. In general they appear dull and heavy, loathing their usual food and drink, and froth at the mouth. Horned cattle soon become furious, and exhibit an indescribable wildness of their eyes, and rage in their countenance ; they run at and tear with their horns, every object in their way ; pawing the earth with their feet, rubbing their mouths in the dust, and rending the air with a tremendous roar and bellowing. In their paroxysms of spasm and convulsion, their whole bodies are thrown into dreadful disorder, and slaver runs continually from their mouths. During the early stage of the disease, their natural strength and activity appears augmented ; a mad cow has been seen to leap a fence more than six feet in height with astonishing agility. In some instances, cows have manifested peculiar indications of salacity, accompanied with frequent emissions of urine in small quantity. They discover no horror at water, but are seldom able to swallow. Their strength gradually diminishes, and in three or four days from the attack of the symptoms, they expire. The horse, when laboring under this disease, exhibits a spectacle not less formidable. During the agony of his paroxysms, he has been known to gnaw a considerable portion of flesh from his body, and to chew entirely in pieces a pail which contained his food. Even the meek and harmless temper of sheep, is, by this disease, excited into frightful rage, and assuming the manners of dogs, they in their turn, become the

objects of terror. They gnaw every substance within their reach even the skin from their own legs ; and attempt to bite or attack with violence all who approach them, sending forth an unnatural bellowing and foaming at their mouths. Swine frequently discover disposition to bite, and would probably occasion considerable mischief if not restrained, though it seems not yet to have been ascertained, whether the disease has ever been imparted from one infected animal to another, except from the canine species. It is, nevertheless, advisable to separate diseased animals from those that are in health. Some doubts have been expressed whether the milk of rabid animals, is not impregnated with deleterious qualities, but I have the fullest assurance, that it is perfectly harmless. The infected female suckles her young without the least ill consequence, and no person has been known to suffer from the use of the milk, even at the last stage of their disorder. The flesh of mad animals is not supposed to be poisonous ; it has sometimes been eaten with impunity, but the disgusting practice ought not to be encouraged. The following singular fact is of sufficient importance to claim attention, and it may be relied on as incontestable. At a certain season, a few years since, when canine madness was epidemical among foxes, the crows in the vicinity, who had undoubtedly eaten their carcasses, were observed to be affected with the same disease.

We omit the detail of symptoms of this disease in the human subject for fear of injuring rather than benefitting any one who may be bitten. The imagination under such circumstances is apt to become exceedingly active, and not a few instances are on record, where many of the symptoms of Hydrophobia have been temporarily produced by this cause alone. "Where ignorance is bliss tis folly to be wise." Consult your family physician rather than books, is the best advice that can be given in such cases.

But some directions for managing mad dog bites, before medical advice can be had is highly important.

We would remark in the first place however, that the question is not fully decided, whether the rabid poison, like some other poisons, is immediately absorbed and spread over the whole body through the agency of the blood, or whether it lies dormant in the wounded part. until some debilitating or other exciting cause, affecting the nervous system, sharpens its powers and quickens its activity, and the Constitution having become exquisitely suscepti-

ble to its action, this destroying agent preys upon the nervous sensibility, until a total extinction of the vital principle is accomplished. This question we say is not fully settled, although the best authorities lean decidedly towards the latter conclusion, and a rational treatment of the wound must depend in great measure on the decision of this question. If it lies dormant in the wound, for weeks there need be no great haste in removing the part bitten, when it is so situated as to make it practicable so to do. If on the contrary, almost immediate absorption of the poison takes place, the removal of the part unless done immediately, can do no good.

The practice of cutting out the whole of the parts that have suffered injury by the bite, was long since adopted, and is at present sanctioned and inculcated by the ablest medical authorities as the most certain and effectual remedy that can be employed. Where this can be safely done, as in the case of a superficial wound or mere scratch of the skin, the end of a finger, &c., by any one of sufficient courage, who has a sharp knife, razor, or hatchet at hand, it were well it were done quickly. But even in such cases, the greatest care must be taken first to clear off all the poisonous matter from surrounding parts, lest some of it be carried into the wound by the very instrument designed to remove it. But in most cases, we should recommend as the first application, a stream of cold water poured from a considerable height from the spout of a coffee pot, pitcher, or other convenient vessel. This should be continued, as a general rule, until a surgeon can be obtained to decide on the course best to be further pursued.

1. Burning the part with a hot iron, and the hotter the iron be made, even if carried to a white heat, the less painful is its application.

2. Burning with gunpowder, is another expedient within the reach of most families, which has been much recommended. Fill the wound with fine gunpowder and set it on fire. Repeat it, if sufficient destruction of the part does not seem to follow its use. Of all actual cauteries, the burning with gunpowder is, without question, the most expeditious and the least painful; and besides burning, it lays open and destroys the texture of the parts, so as to supersede the use of the knife. We know that it has failed, when practiced on the human subject; but it is fairly presumable, that the process was not conducted in the most judicious manner.

A timid operator is seldom successful. On brutes we may surely practice boldly.

3. The application of potash, or quick lime, where these can be obtained, have been highly recommended. Strong Aqua Ammonia (volatile smelling drops) answers the same, if not a better purpose.

4. Nitric Acid, or Aqua Fortis, applied to the wound, was relied on by the celebrated Dr. Samuel Danforth, of Boston, who asserted that he never knew it to fail to answer the intended purpose.

5. The lunar Caustic, (Nitrate of Silver) which comes in pencil-form, may be sharpened and applied, wherever a dog's tooth has penetrated; if this be done carefully, its use is most highly esteemed by some. Others think liquid caustics most likely to penetrate whenever needed.

There have been a great variety of certain cures, or rather preventives of this disease, urged upon the attention of the community from time to time, all of which have failed to produce the desired effect, in some instances, when administered by other hands than the inventor or discoverer thereof. Many such have had a high reputation for a time, and then again fallen into neglect, in consequence of failure. So long as these remedies were kept a secret by individuals, who thereby levied a revenue on the community, and sometimes after their preparations had been made public, the most ample testimonials of their efficacy have for a time relieved the community of a large portion of their dread of Hydrophobia, and anon have lost all reputation, few thinking them worthy of trial,

Of these, we will name two, the Webb recipe; "Take of the fresh leaves of the tree-box, or the dwarf-box of our gardens, two ounces; of the fresh leaves of rue, two ounces; of sage, half an ounce. Chop these fine and boil in a pint of water, to half a pint, strain carefully, and press out the liquor very firmly; put back the ingredients into a pint of milk and boil again to half a pint, strain as before; mix both liquors, which forms three doses for a human person: two thirds the quantity is sufficient for a large dog, and half for a middling size. Three doses are sufficient, given each subsequent morning fasting; the quantity directed being what forms three doses. As it sometimes produces strong effects on dogs, it may be proper to begin with a small

dose; but we hold it always prudent to increase the dose till effects are evident, by sickness, panting, and uneasiness. In the human subject, where this remedy appears equally efficacious, we have never witnessed any unpleasant or active effects. Almost forty persons have taken this remedy, and in every instance it has succeeded as with animals; other means however had been used with many of them, as the actual or potential cautery; but in all the animals other means were purposely omitted." And *Scutellaria Lateriflora*, skull cap: "About two ounces of the herb reduced to powder, and divided into several portions, is sufficient to secure a man or beast, if administered in time."

The deception with respect to the efficacy of most, if not all, the preventive remedies which have obtained a high reputation arises, says Dr. Mease, from the following causes: First, from the dog, giving the bite, not being mad; second, from the wound being made through clothes or leather; and third, from the known and established fact, that not one in twenty persons, who are bitten by dogs actually mad, are ever attacked by the disease. Any remedy applied under such circumstances, would obtain the credit of prevention, though not in the least entitled thereto.

But whatever expedient may be first adopted, the wound should in no case be suffered to heal suddenly. Let it be kept open by blistering or irritating ointments. It is to be regretted that no rational attempt is generally made to save dogs and more valuable animals from the effects of canine-poisoned bites. Much valuable information as to the best treatment of bites in the human subject might thus be obtained, and the lives of many valuable animals saved. So important do we deem this suggestion, that we recommend it to physicians generally to offer their advice and assistance in the treatment of the wounds of any dog, or other animal, which may have been bitten, if properly secured. We see no reason why the efficacy of the means recommended for destroying the effects of the poison in the human species, might not be tested on the brute creation. The cutting or burning out the poisoned parts, the use of caustics, and all the various means recommended, surely might be more easily and boldly tried on the brute, than on man. After a person has been bitten, to preserve, if possible, a cheerful frame of mind and a healthful and vigorous condition of the body, is most desirable as a preventive of the disease. Every thing which tends to discourage and debilitate

should be avoided ; hence the fear and apprehension arising from the circumstance of having been bitten, often doubtless tends to bring on the very disease so much dreaded. The most consolatory and soothing ideas should be assiduously encouraged ; that reviving cordial, Hope, must not be permitted to withdraw its cheering influence, and the patient ought to be indulged in the use of any popular medicine to which his whimsical fancy may have created a partiality. Let the spirits of the subject be buoyed above despair, that Nature undepressed by despondency, may be at liberty to exert her functions and cooperate more effectually with the antidotes, or whatever faith or imagination designates as such, against the enemy that may be lurking about the system.

Of all preventive remedies of this description, in the anticipation of this or any other painful or fatal disease, a religious trust and confidence in the great disposer of all events, the Father of Mercies, will prove the most effectual. The individual who possesses this trust will stand unmoved amid the most threatening and disastrous scenes that the imagination ever pictured, or experience realized. He stands on the rock of ages, he leans on Omnipotence, and cannot be moved,

ANDREW NICHOLS, Chairman.

JOSEPH OSGOOD, Secretary.

BY-LAWS

ADOPTED BY THE TOWN OF DANVERS,

DECEMBER 4TH, 1848.

No dog shall be allowed to go at large, within the limits of the town, without a collar, with the owner's name and place of residence legibly marked thereon, and without being well muzzled, and if the owner of any dog, or any person harboring a dog, allows the same to go at large, without being well muzzled and collared as above, he shall pay a fine of TEN dollars and costs. Complaint may be made before any Justice of the Peace. One half of the fine shall accrue to the person complaining, the remainder shall be paid to the Town Treasurer.

The Selectmen shall have authority to offer a reward, not exceeding one dollar per head, to be paid to any person, who may produce satisfactory evidence that he has killed any dog (belonging to any individual residing in town) which dog may be found running at large, within the limits of the town; without being well muzzled and collared.

The above By-Laws shall go into effect on the 12th day of Dec. 1848.

Voted—That the Selectmen shall cause to be printed part of Sec. 10, Chap. 58, of the Revised Statutes—together with the foregoing By-Laws, and also cause the same to be distributed throughout the town.

True extracts from the Town Records,

Attest,

JOSEPH SHED, Town Clerk.

Extract from the Revised Statutes.

Chap. 58, Sec. 10. "The inhabitants of any town may make such By-Laws concerning the licensing, regulating and restraining of Dogs, going at large, as they shall deem expedient, and may affix any penalties, not exceeding ten dollars, for any breach thereof."

Pursuant to the above By-Laws, a reward of one dollar will be given to any person, who shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has killed any Dog running at large, that is not muzzled and collared, as said law requires.

Per order of the Selectmen,

MOSES BLACK, Jr., Clerk.

Danvers, Dec. 5th, 1848.